NOTE XXXIV.

ON REPTILES FROM NORTH BORNEO,

BY

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The following list is the catalogue of a collection of reptiles captured by Mr. J. Chr. Prakke in the neighbourhood of the Sandakan-bay (N. Borneo). As Dr. F. Mocquard in his latest papers [1]) on reptiles of Borneo gives a full account of the literature of Bornean herpetology, I think I may content myself with referring to this papers.

Lacertilia.

1. *Gymnodactylus consobrinus Ptrs.*

One female specimen with regenerated tail. The dark cross-bands and the white interspaces between these are not so regularly arranged as in Peters' figure; moreover they are less numerous, there only being 6 dark bands from the nape to the sacrum.

Two specimens, a male and a female, from Sumatra in our collections, quite agreeing in coloration and pholidosis with the Bornean specimen prove to belong to *Gymnodactylus consobrinus* Ptrs, as the male of this pair has no femoral pores and the prae-analpores in a $\wedge$ without groove between them.

2. *Hemidactylus frenatus D. et B.*

Two specimens.

3. *Draco cornutus* Gthr.

1) Nouvelles Archives du Museum, (3), II, p. 115, 1890. Extrait des Mémoires d. l. Soc. Zoöl. d. France, T.V, p. 190, 1892.

Three specimens.

4. *Draco lineatus* Daud.

One specimen.

5. *Gonyocephalus miotympanum* Gthr.

One specimen.

6. *Gonyocephalus borneensis* Schl.

A specimen broken into pieces, the fragments being perfectly recognizable.

7. *Japalura ornata*, nov. spec.

Body compressed, limbs very long. Fifth toe much longer than first nearly as long as third. An oblique fold in front of the shoulder, the fold of the right side meet that of the left side below the throat thus forming a gular fold. All the scales keeled, the dorsals heterogeneous. Our specimen is a female and shows a series of strongly keeled scales on the nape, indicating the presence of a nuchal crest in the male. Farther on the back this series is not so conspicuous. Snout nearly as long as the diameter of the orbit, with a rounded canthus rostralis. A small, conical rostral appendage, which in our specimen is not erected but lying backwards, on the upper part of the head; this rostal appendage measuring 2,5 m.m., with small imbricate scales. Upper and lower labials seven.

As our specimen is not in a very well preserved state I cannot well describe the coloration. The ground colour is a brownish red with small light coloured spots below the eyes. It measures 5,7 cm. from the tip of the snout till the anal opening, and had in its oviducts two ripe eggs, one on each side. These eggs of an oval form are very large in proportion to the dimensions of the animal itself, being 1,5 cm. by 0,7 cm.

I have long hesitated in which genus I had this lizard to class, seeing that it has points of resemblance in common with *Otocryptis* and *Aphaniotis* as well as with *Ceratophora* and *Japalura* and at length fixed on the last mentioned genus lead by the unmistakable presence of an oblique fold in front of the shoulder.

8. *Calotes cristatellus* Kuhl.

Five specimens.

9. *Mabuia multifasciata* Kuhl.

One specimen.

10. *Lygosoma smaragdinum* Less.

A very young specimen.

11. *Lygosoma olivaceum* Gray.

A young specimen.

12. *Lygosoma vittatum* Edeling.

One adult specimen. Three specimens collected in 1845 by Dr. Schwaner were then recognised as belonging to a new species and preserved in our collection under the name of *Scincus Schwaneri*. The description of this *Sc. Schwaneri* was however, as far as I know of, never given.

Ophidia.

13. *Python reticulatus* Schneid.

Two half-grown specimens.

14. *Calamaria Prakkeï*, nov. spec.

Scales in 13 rows. Five upper labials, the third and fourth entering the orbit. The first pair of lower labials not forming a suture behind the mental shield. No azygos shield between the chin-shields. One post- and one praeocular. Ventrals 144—126, an undivided anal-shield, subcaudals $\frac{30-25}{2}$.

As to the pholidosis of the head, this species very much resembles *Calamaria lumbricoidea* as well as *C. Grabowskyi* and *C. Temminckii*, but differs widely from these species in the number of the ventral shields, *C. lumbricoidea* having 217—190 ventrals, *C. Grabowskyi* 186 à 185 and *C. Temminckii* with 187 ventral shields.

I give here the number of ventrals and caudals with the measurements of the six specimens:

a. 127—1—$\frac{30}{2}$, total length 18 cm., length of tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ cm.,
b. 126—1—$\frac{30}{2}$, » » 24 cm., » » » $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm.,
c. 130—1—$\frac{31}{2}$, » » 26 cm,, » » » 4 cm.,

d. 131—1—$\frac{30}{2}$, total length 24 cm., length of tail 4 cm.,
e. 141—1—$\frac{25}{2}$, » » 26 cm., » » » $2\frac{3}{4}$ cm.,
f. 144—1—$\frac{27}{2}$, » » $23\frac{1}{2}$ cm., » » » $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Though the six specimens forming this series slightly differ among themselves, they still agree in so many respects, that they must be taken to belong to the same species. The above-mentioned slight points of difference, to which I shall refer when describing the species more fully, throw a peculiar light on the value of such qualities as are often taken for specific differences in the identification of the species.

Rostral as high as broad, clearly visible from above, frontal hexagonal, its length nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as its breadth, shorter than the parietalia, its anterior angle obtuse, its posterior angle acute (in specimen *c* the posterior angle also is obtuse, whilst the length of its frontal exceeds its breadth only very little). One praeocular and one postocular. Five upper labials, the third and the fourth entering the eye, the fifth largest, the first smallest (except in specimen *a* where the first upper labial is at least as large as the second one). The mental in contact with the anterior chin-shields. No azygos shield between the 4 chin-shields. Tail short, though not so short as in *C. lumbricoidea*, the tip of the tail obtuse with a conical scale at the end.

Upper parts dark brown with a strongly pronounced glossy bluish shine. A light coloured beaded coloration on both sides along the belly down to the anal shield. This coloration is formed by the presence of a light spot on the scales of the outer row, and of a dark spot on either side in the outer angle of the ventrals.

In specimen *e* this beaded coloration begins immediately behind the head, in the 5 other specimens the scales of the outer row just behind the head are quite white, so that the row of beads is interrupted on that place; in the specimens *a*, *d* and *f* this beaded coloration appears close behind the head on the second row of scales, a light spot

presenting itself on those scales, this coloration extends itself over a length of 20 à 30 scales growing less and less clear in proportion as the scales advance to the tail. It is remarkable that in specimen *f* many scales on the upper part of the body have an accumulation of dark pigment in their centre, this giving rise to an indication of dark longitudinal stripes and so forming an approach to the coloration of *C. Gervaisi.* In the other specimens also, in some parts of the body the presence of a dark centre in some of the scales is more or less prominent. The four anterior upper labials yellowish white, the fifth on its fore and under part yellowish white, behind and above dark brown, the margins between the upper labials are indicated by brown lines. The lower labials yellow, also separated from another by a dark line. Chin-shields yellow, the anterior pair with a dark spot on the anterior part. This coloration of upper and lower labials and chin-shields is in specimen *a* only slightly indicated. In some specimens especially in specimen *f* may be found an indication of a light collar. Ventrals yellow without dark lines between them, and with a little dark spot on each side in the outer angle (in the specimens *e* and *f* on some of the ventrals small dark spots). A dark line running along the middle of the tail, subcaudals yellowish, the hindmost with dark lines on the margins between them, which lines together with the dark line along the middle, give rise to a feather-shaped coloration at the end of the tail. In specimen *a*, which, on account of its inferior size and other points of difference, I take to be a young one, neither the dark line along the middle of the tail nor the dark margins between the hindmost subcaudals are to be seen.

15. *Simotes octolineatus* Schneid.

A half-growm specimen.

16. *Simotes spec?*

A very young specimen.

17. *Compsosoma melanurum* Schl.

One specimen.

18. *Tropidonotus trianguligerus* Boie.

Three specimens.

19. *Tropidonotus conspicillatus* Gthr.

One specimen with 146 ventrals, a divided anal and 52 pairs of caudals. A brown band behind the eye, bordered above with a yellow band, which runs from the eye to the angle of the mouth, and with a yellow band which runs below the eye from the tip of the snout to the posterior part of the sixth upper labial.

20. *Amphiesma chrysargum* Boie.

Two specimens.

21. *Cerberus rhynchops* Schneid.

Two specimens.

22. *Homalophis Doriae* Ptrs.

One adult female specimen.

23. *Gonyosoma oxycephalum* Boie.

Four specimens.

24. *Leptophis formosus* Boie.

One specimen.

25. *Dendrophis pictus* Gmelin.

Three specimens.

26. *Dendrophis caudolineatus* Gray.

One young specimen.

27. *Dryophis prasinus* Boie.

Six specimens.

28. *Psammodynastes pictus* Gthr.

One adult and one young specimen.

29. *Amblycephalus boa* Boie.

One specimen.

30. *Dipsas dendrophila* Reinwardt.

Two specimens.

31. *Dipsas boops* Gthr.

Two specimens measuring 57 cm. and 85 cm.

In the collections of our Museum a specimen of this snake, measuring 80 cm. and captured in the island of Java by S. Müller is labelled *Dipsas puella*. Prof. Schle-

gel recognized it as being a new species, but to my knowledge never gave a description of it.

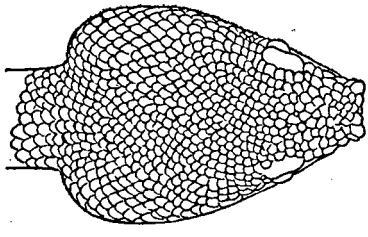
32. *Adeniophis intestinalis* Laur.

One specimen measuring 28,5 cm. and belonging to the variety described by Duméril and Bibron as *Elaps trilineatus.*

33. *Bothrops sandakanensis*, nov. spec.

Supraciliary shield single, upper labials 11, second undivided forming front part of the facial pit, third largest not reaching the ring of scales under the eye, hinder one smallest. Scales in 21 rows. Dark brown, belly yellow with dark vermiculations. Tail darker than body with three or four lighter spots on the upper part. Rostral with a broad yellow vertical stripe.

Head of *Bothrops sandakanensis.*



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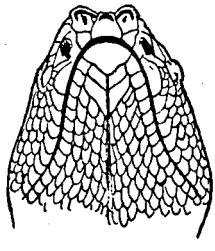

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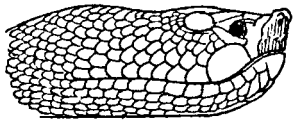

side-view.

Two specimens very closely agreeing with the specimen *b* from Solok, which was described as *Atropophis borneensis* Ptrs. by F. Müller [1]), but differing from that specimen in having a larger supraciliary that entirely covers the eye.

1) Verhandl. d. naturf. Gesellsch. in Basel, 1887, p. 282.

Number of scales 160—1—$\frac{53}{2}$ and 155—1—$\frac{45}{2}$.

In all points, except in the form of the supraciliary and the dimensions of the second and the third upper labial, this species agrees so much with *Atropos puniceus* and *Atropophis borneensis* that it is unadvisable to class them under 2 different genera; and I think that as Wagler's genus *Atropos* (=*Atropophis* Ptrs.) is principally founded upon the presence of an arched series of supraciliary scales, failing in this new Bornean species, that genus cannot be maintained.

Batrachia.

34. *Rana macrodon* Kuhl.
Two specimens.
35. *Rana tigrina* Daud.
One specimen.
36. *Rhacophorus pardalis* Gthr.
Two specimens.

Leyden Museum, April 1893.